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Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Written statement* submitted by the Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights Association, a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[24 May 2018]

* This written statement is issued, unedited, in the language(s) received from the submitting non-governmental organization(s).

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The Human rights situation of migrants worldwide-2017/2018

The human rights situation of migrants worldwide during the year 2017/2018

Submitted to: Human Rights Council, 38th session.
Submitted by: Maat for Peace, development and human rights (in consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council).
Date: May 2018
Provided on: Item 3: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants (Human Rights Council resolution 29/2 and 34/21)

Preface

Maat for Peace, development and human Rights (Egypt) provides this intervention to monitor the situation of the world's migrants, both voluntary migrants and persons travelling for the purpose of searching for all new social and economic opportunities or forced migrants who are moving as a result of armed conflicts or violations to which the person is subjected and to the forcible transfer of such persons.

There are many reasons why migrants are subjected to abuse and gross violations of their rights, as migrants suffer from a lack of legal protection, especially labour rights and, they are also subject to detention or deportation by the employer and cannot lodge a complaint against him, and the cases of foreign workers in a number of Gulf states are a stark example of this kind of human rights violation.

In recent years, the Arab region has witnessed illegal migrations in large numbers from the Syrian Arab Republic, fleeing the war there, where migrants move to Turkey, Europe and some countries in the Arab region, and such migrations have been accompanied by gross violations of human rights.

Immigrants in Qatar

Foreign workers in Qatar face clear problems and violations that do not correspond to the legal frameworks governing them, and they need permission from the employer to leave the country, and the laws in force do not provide adequate guarantees of protection against ill-treatment, and the last year has witnessed, low-paid workers were affected by high food prices and other violations, such as forcing workers to take long, unpaid vacations to. Qatar state did not stop at this extent, but it has been intransigent in renewing the residency period and in particular the Egyptian residency which is one of the obvious ways to force them to leave as a result of the severed relations.

As for the World Cup event in which Qatar made workers do the work during the sunny and deadly daylight hours, which has led to the death of a lot. Qatar has not been affected by deaths but has exploited these workers to end the construction work of the Football World Cup.

Syrian immigrants and refugees in Turkey

Turkey hosts more than 3.5 million refugees, and since 2018 Turkey has objected to many asylum seekers on the border between Turkey and Syria, especially in the Syrian governorate of Idlib, which destroyed by the war, as Turkish border guards fired on asylum-seekers who tried to enter Turkey through smuggling routes. At that time, it found more than "1.3" million Syrians trapped in Idlib in unsafe camps with no food or health care amid Turkish closed border, and there is a "510,448 Syria" migrated through the border gates in 2017 and "91,866 till the 2018".

Local and international organizations have documented 137 incidents, of which 107 occurred between January and March 2018, where some Syrians were intercepted by border guards near the village of the Syrian town of Darkush, detained and then deported to Syria.

Immigrants in Europe

In November 2017, more than 150,000 people reached Europe by sea, less than half of the arrivals in 2016, and there was an increase in the number of boats in the Mediterranean from Morocco to Spain, lots of lives were lost and more than 3,000 people died in November 2017.

All the EU institutions and Member States have succeeded in resettling recognized refugees, and the European Commission has announced the localization of "22,518 " refugees over the past two years and recommended to set a

plan for the resettle of 50,000 refugees in Europe over the next two years, and some countries have implemented this plan. The Commission has initiated legal action against Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic for refusing to comply with the plan, and the EU countries have continued to return asylum seekers Italy and Greece under the "Dublin Regulation ", which places the primary responsibility for asylum seekers on the first country of the European Union.
In March 2017, the European Court of Human Rights ruled that Hungary was violating its human rights obligations by arresting asylum-seekers and returning them to "Serbia". The United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees has suspended the return of Hungary under the " Dublin Regulation 1 ".
Italy made an agreement with Libya in 2017 to develop measures to reduce the travel of immigrants and refugees to Europe, which led to the detention of many of them in Libyan camps, where torture is rampant, and this agreement is called as a suspicious transaction, which has led to the detention of immigrants and torture within the centers ruled by the Libyan government. Italy and the European Union (EU) have offered several exercises to the Libya Coast Guard to patrol the sea to withdrawal of migrants and refugees in 2017, about 20,000 people 2 were intercepted by the Libyan coast Guard, and because of that agreement, Algeria was affected by the huge number of immigrants Coming upon it.

Recommendations

1. Appropriate administrative and legislative mechanisms must be put in place to grant legal status to migrants who are unable to return.
2. Investigation of crimes against Syrian refugees in Turkey and on the Turkish-Syrian border.
3. Release all detainees inside Libyan centers, work transparently and stop torture and violations of migrants.
4. Development of a law for the protection of domestic workers in the Gulf states, in particular Qatar.
5. Provide systematic, safe and affordable mobility solutions for all migrants.
6. Consultations and initiation by the United Nations of the implementation of the proposed Mobility Plan 2035, coinciding with the sustainable development Plan 2030.

1 For more information see Human Rights Watch report 2018. https://goo.gl/xroGnT

2 See report of the International Labour Organization for further information https://goo.gl/No9saa